A WEEK'S LEGISLATIVE WORK

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS PUT IN A NUTSHELL.

Gen. Logan's Army Bitt-The Congressional Library Building - Senator Spooner on Offensive Partisauship-The President and Senate Dispute Still Waging.

An amusing incident occurred in the Senate Friday. A communisation from the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the Senate by the president pro tem., and when its reading was begun, it was discovered that it was in reply to a resolution adopted in executive session. When the words "executive session" were read, Chiet Clerk Gilfry quickly stopped reading, the president pro tem. Senators looked at each other in surprise. Mr. Platt asked if the communication was marked "executive," and, upon being informed that it was not, sald, "in that case it is for the open session." Mr. Cockrell took the same view, saying that if it were not marked "confidential" the open session was entitled to it. The president pro tem. (Mr. Sherman asserted very emphatically that the communication was "executive business," and would be submitted to the Sen-

hess," and would be submitted to the Schatter in executive session.

The chair then placed before the Senate the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee regarding the refusal of the Attorney General to furnish papers called for

by the Senate.

Mr. Spooner resumed the floor and con-tinued his speech in support of the resolu-tions reported by the majority of the

committee.

Mr. Saulsbury said he was unwhiting to content himself with a silent vote on the question before the Senate. The President had sought no controversy with the Senate. He had been brought here by the Republican side of this chamber as to a matter that was not within the jurisdiction of the Senate. Senate.

Mr. Colquitt obtained the floor, but gave

way for a motion to adjourn.

At 4:20 p. m. the Senate adjourned till

Monday hext.

A number of bills of a private character were reported to the House from committees, after which the House went into committee on the whole on the private calendar.

dar.

At the evening session the House passed thirty pension bills. The last bill to be considered was that granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. W. S. In the Senate Monday Mr. Logan sub-

mitted the following resolution, and asked that it might be printed and lie over, saying he would call it up on some future day and submit some remarks on it: Resided. That the sessions of the Senate com-

monly known as executive sessions so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations, or rejections, shall nerestier be held with open doors and that a public record of the same thail be kopt, the same as of legislative sessions. The chair laid before the Senate Mr. Lo-an's bill to increase the efficiency of the Mr. Logan, at the suggestion of the Sec-

retary of War, moved for some further smendments of detail to the bill, and they were agreed to.

Mr. Hale then moved to strike out the second section, which provides for a fur-ther force of 30,000 enlisted men in the

army.

In referring to the fisheries question,

No. Lorent said : Suppose, some of these In referring to the asheries question, Mr. Logan said: Suppose, some of these lays, that Canada should take a notion to make a row about it. I believe there is a fort in the senator's state. Mr. Hale. Fort Preble, in Portland har-

tor. Mr. Logan, Suppose some 500 or 600 Canadians should run down to Fort Pre-Mr. Hale. I do not think they would

Mr. Hale. I do not think they would get there.
Mr. Logan. How would you stop them?
Mr. Hale. The people would stop them.
Mr. Logan. You have at Fort Preble, I believe, thirty-five men.
Mr. Hale said it was not much of a garrison, but the proposed increase would not add materially to its strength. The Canadians indicated, however, Mr. Hale said, would never get as far as Fortland whether we had an army or not.
Mr. Logan. In other words, the people of Maine would "lick" the Canadians before they got to Portland?
Mr. Hale. Yes.
Mr. Logan. Well, on that theory we do not want any army at all. Of course if you

Mr. Logan, Well, on that theory we do not want any army atall. Of course if you are going to rely entirely on the people that is one thing, but if you are in favor of having an army at all you should be willing to keep it at least in proper form of organi-vation.

zation.

Here the debate was cut off by limitation of time, and the chair laid before the Senate the judiciary committee resolutions.

Mr. Colquitt took the floor in opposition to the majority report. If there ever was a question, Mr. Colquitt said, that should

to the majority report. If there ever was a question, Mr. Colquitt said, that should be settled, it was the question involved here. It had been settled by the constitution, and by the first Congress, and had remained settled for forty years, and when, then, it was questioned it was again settled, and had remained settled till this day.

Mr. Jackson followed Mr. Colquitt, also in opposition to the majority report. He believed the right of removal of officers to le wholly in the President. So far as acts of Congress made removals dependent on the consent of the Senate, those acts were an eneroachment on the constitutional rights and powers of the Presidents but, aside, from that, it was the candid conviction of all real advocates of administrative reform that all such attempts had been unwise, and had been attended with no substantial benefits to the public service.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Jackson retaining the floor, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Harris, went into executive session, and when, at 540, the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

Several pension bills coming over from

5:40, the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

Several pension bills coming over from last Friday night's session, including that granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Hancock, were acted upon.

Lyon conclusion of the morning business on Thursday, the Senate resumed consideration of Senator Logan's bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Manderson spoke in favor of the section increasing the force to 30,000 callsted men.

Mr. Beck said there were now no questions of reconstruction or questions engaged the requiring soldiers anywhere but on the Indian frontiers. It would be very bad policy for this administration to increase the expenditures of the government by this proposed increase and thus make reduction of taxation make difficult.

Logan said he would not use the word

Mr. Logan said he would not use the word denigogism in respect to arguments made in the Senate: but he repetled any instantion that the increase proposed was for the jurpose of using it against the people. That was unworthy of the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), Mr. Logan had been recommending this increase for the past ten years, and had introduced this bill. Mr. Beck said he had never thought of the senator from Illinois in connection with this subject. He had not even known that the bill had been introduced by Mr. Logan. Mr. Logan did not intend to have it thrown in his face that there was any other intention in advecting this increase than to increase the efficiency of the army. There was no change of front with him. He had for many years advocated this increase. He had always found, in the Senate, as elsewhere, that the men who had done the luast in war were always the most statesmaliks in the disease. done the least in war were always the most statesmanlike in the discussion of matters affecting the army. Men who were of age when the war was on, and might have served their country, but failed to do it, be-came great leaders on army questions in the halls of debate. His friend from Maino when the same as well as the field to do it, became great leaders on army questions in the halls of debate. His friend from Malno (Mr. Hiale), who for the moment was absent, he (Mr. Logan) would not refer to, but that senator (Mr. Hale) had been encouraged from the start to make war on this bill. He (Mr. Logan) knew where it came from. Mr. Logan knew where it came from. Mr. Logan bought fortune would have come to the bill if some body else had introduced it. That was all he would say at present. Before this matter closed he would have something more to say.

at present. Before this matter closed he would have something more to say.

At ho'clock the judiciary committee resolutions were placed before the Senate, and Mr. Jackson resumed his speech in opposition to the majority report.

Mr. Jackson inquired whether it was in the line of the "calm and orderly administration of government" referred to by Mr. Edmunds that the Senate should permit all pending nominations to remain unacted on. pending nominations to remain unacted on, to let the vacancies in office remain untilled,

and have the session close, leaving all those d have the session close, leaving all those sublesome constitutional questions to be sed in the recess? The papers called for one wholly irrelevant to the matter of filling the office in question. The power concled for on the other side, that the susmided official should resume the functions the office when the Senate falled to act the new nomination, was provided for the new nomination, was provided for Jackson said, in the original tenure of ce bill, but was specifically struck out the committee of conference. It was by the committee of conference. It was also true, as a matter of fact, that Gen, Grant and other Presidents, in submitting neminations to the Senate, had used interchangeably the words "removed" and "suspended." Mr. Jackson had examined many such cases, and had found Gen. Grant using the word "removed" when, in fact, the person designated as "removed" had, technically, been only "suspended." Mr. Edmunds asked whether such cases did not occur during the session of the Senate.

Mr. Jackson inferred that they did, but

Mr. Jackson inferred that they did, but was not sure.

Mr. Edmunds thought they did. He said that President Hayes had been called on to explain whether that form of nomination vice or "removed" person when, in fact, the person had been suspended) meant a "removal" or not; and President Hayes had replied that it did not imply anything of the Efnd, but only meant that the person was removed if the Senate should consent to the removal. That fact, Mr. Edmunds said, could be found on the journals of the aid, could be found on the journals of th Mr. Jackson, in concluding his remarks,

said:

I see nothing in this but an attempt to encroach on the functions and rights of the Executive, and of obstructing him and his administration in their efforts at reform. No President for the past half century has ever acted with more moderation; none with more conscientious regard for the public interests, and yet at the very outset of his administration he is to be obstructed in this way on grounds wholly unwarranted. He may well appeal from this Senate to the country, for the country will sustain him in his action.

Mr. George followed, also in conception.

country will sustain him in his action.

Mr. George followed, also in opposition to the majority report.

In the morning hour Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, on behelf of the committee on war claims, called up and the House passed the Fourth of July claims bill. [The provisions of this bill were published in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of the 20th fastant. The amount involved in the bill is \$238.906.]

\$208,000.1

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill. A point of order was pending against the clause appropriating \$1,000 for annual allowance to Capt. R. H. Pratt while in charge of the Carlisle Indian school. The discussion which ensued, though confined to the technicalities of the rules, which do not give much scope to closuence, was do not give much scope to eloquence, was conducted in an earnest and, at times, ex-sited and noisy manner for more than an hour and a half.

hour and a half.

The issue was whether the clause was in order by reason of similar clauses contained in previous appropriation bills, though not being authorized by statute law. The point of order was sustained by the committee—63 to 68—and the clause was struck out. Mr. Nelson pursued his announced in

Mr. Nelson pursued his announced intention by raising a point of order against the appropriations for the Salem (Oregon) Indian school.

Pending a decision the committee rose.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to.

While this was being done Mr. Wellborn, of Texas: Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, and others surrounded Mr. Nelson and appealed to him to depart from his policy in regard to the Indian bill, but he was obdurate, and at 4-45 the House adjourned.

Debate upon Gen. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was continued in the Senate during the morning hour Wednesday.

Mr. Teller opposed the increase of the

tinued in the Senate during the morning hour Wednesday.

Mr. Teller opposed the increase of the army, and advocated the taking of a number of Indian children from hostile tribes, placing them in industrial schools, and, thereafter, he claimed, Indian wars would cease. The children would constitute hostages for the good conduct of the parents. The hour of 2 o'clock arriving, the army bill went over, and the resolutions reported from the judiclary committee were placed before the Senate.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in opposition to the majority report. He en-

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in epposition to the majority report. He entered upon an exhaustive anniyais of the question, not only as it affected the immediate case under consideration, but the mutual relations, generally, of the Executive and the Senate. Mr. Morgan discussed at some length the question of the constitutional limitations on the President's powers, to show that they did not affect his power of removal, and that his discretion in that respect was absolute.

Mr. Voorhees obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn. He will be the first to speak on the resolutions to day, and will be followed by Mr. Evarts.

The Senate then, at 5:50 p. m., adjourned.

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After the morning hour Wednesday the
House went into committee of the whole
(Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, in the chair)
on the Indian appropriation bill.

on the Indian appropriation bill.

The subject of Indian education was discussed by Messrs, Peel, Cutcheon, Holman, Storm, O'Neill, and Caunon, after which the committee rose and the bill was passed—yeas 220, nays 5.

The House immediately went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, in the chair) on the postofile appropriation bill.

Mr. Blourt, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on postofiles and postroads,

committee on postoffices and postroa's, briefly explained the provisions of the bill. It appropriated, he said, \$54,326,588, as against an estimate of \$55,986,146, and an appropriation of \$53,700,900 for the curren

year.
Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, criticised several items in the bill, including the inadequate pay of railway postal clerks. Another instance wherein the law was perfectly plain was that in relation to transportation of foreign mails, yet for the purpose of making that law a nullity the Postmaster General had found no difficulty in looking beyond the law and outside of it for a reason on which he could base his refusal to execute it. At the proper time

in looking beyond the law and outside of it for a reason on which he could base his refusal to execute it. At the proper time Mr. Burrows will move to amend this bill so as to make the appropriation equal to the full amount of the sea and inland postage, and only regretted that under the rules of the House he could not do more. It was the business of the Postmaster General, when Congress had determined to let the service to the lowest bidder, to make an effort to execute the law, instead of sitting down and declining to make the slightest move toward its execution.

Mr. Burrows quoted from the Democratic platforms from 1872 to 1834 the civil service plank, and ended by a citation from Mr. Gleveland's letter of acceptance, in which he laid down the doctrine that the selection and retention of subordinates in government employ should depend on their ascertained fitness for the work. The people were sickened with this boast of the Democratic party, it had ceased to draw, and it would be, better to ring down the curtain and put out the lights, if the Democratic party wished to save the performance and the performers from public ridicule and contempt. Lot it be taken from the boards, or it would have to answer for its falsification of citizens at the bar of public opinion, where it would receive a swift and merited condemnation. [Applause on Republican side.]

The committee their rose, and the House, at 5:46, adjourned.

The announcement that Messrs. Evarta and Voorhees were to deliver speeches apon the subject of the judiciary committee's resolution touching the relations between the Senate and the executive departments drew a large andience to the Senate galleries Thursday, and a number of members of the House absented themselves from their own hall (where a political debate was in progress) in order to be present in the Senate chamber and to listen to the arguments of the senators from Indiana and New York.

guments of the senators from Indiana and New York.

Mr. Voorhees took the floor in opposi-tion to the majority report. After stating the question at issue, Mr. Voorhees asked why the majority resolutions contented themselves with an attack on the agent (the Attorney General) and shrank from a di-cet blow on the principal (the President.)

Atterney General) and shrank from a direct blow on the principal (the President.)
Did the senator from Vermont expect a
Cabinet officer to disobey the President?
The resolutions were meant for popular
effect. They contemplated no measure of
legislation to remove any evil or pretended
evil. They were merely a fulmination of
senatorial opinion, barren of result, other
than a cheap partisan denunciation. True,
there was a threat that if the papers sought
were withheld nominations would not be
confirmed. A more fliogical and ridiculous
sequence could not be conceived. If the
Attorney General was guilty as charged,
of "conduct subversive of the fundamental

principles of the government and the good administration thereof," then he should be impeached in the manner provided by the constitution. That was a matter for the impeached in the manner provided by the constitution. That was a matter for the House of Representatives to propose. The resolutions now before the Senate constituted a trivial and inconsequential measure compared to the sturdy and straightforward remedy provided by the constitution for the punishment of a public official will-fully recreant or disobedient to law. These resolutions were simply intended to keep Republicans in office. There was nothing more certain, however, than that the people understood the object.

Mr. Voorbees heartily indorsed Mr. Cleveland's action in making removals, so far as action had been had, and he would heartily indorse the President's action in the same direction if it went a thousand leagues farther.

Mr. Evarts addressed the Senate in support of the majority report. The resolu-

Mr. Evarts addressed the Senate in support of the majority report. The resolution, he said, declared that the demand made by the judiciary committee on the Attorney General for papers should, under the circumstances, have been compiled with, and that neither his duty nor the instruction of the President justified him in his refusal to comply with the demand. Mr. Evarts read from the report of the minority of the judiciary committee to show that the minority conceded that official papers on the files of the departments relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate were subject to the call of either house of Congress. On this admission, he said, it seemed to him there should be but little doubt as to the vote on the resolutions before the Senate.

little doubt as to the vote on the resolutions before the Senate.

Mr. Call followed in opposition to the majority report. Mr. Evarts's speech, he said, had placed his subject upon a new and different ground. That was that we should measure the constitutional daties of the Senate by the propositions which the President might make in regard to the subject. Burnett was not to be confirmed because Duskin's removal had been placed upon improper grounds. Mr. Call implied that Mr. Evarts was not consistent in his statements as to the constitutionality of the tenure of office act, and read from the proceedings of the impeachment trial in proceedings of the impeachment trial in upport of his view.

Mr. Ingalls then obtained the floor, but

gave way for a motion to go into executive session. After the morning hour the House went

After the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. Doenery, of Missourl, reviewed the legislative history of the foreign mail service of the Postoffice Department from 1845 down to the present time. He quoted Mr. Peters, of Kansas, laid the responsibility for the present condition of the merchant marine upon the shoulders of the Democratic party, and then made a strong appeal to the committee to do an act of justice to the railway postal clerks by giving them the full salary allowed by law.

Messrs. Millard, of New York, and Guenther, of Wisconsia, criticised the bill and the present administration, and Messrs. Riggs, of Illinois, and Wakefield, of Minnesota, supported the bill in toto.

The committee their rose, and the House (at 5:10) took a recess to 7:20 clock.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION. The evening session of the House was de The evening session of the House was devoted to the consideration of resolutions expressive of the sorrow of that body at the death of Joseph Rankin, late a representative from the state of Wisconsin. Eulogistic addresses were delivered by Messrs. Henderson, of Iowa; Bragg, Hudd, Guenther, Thomas, and La Follette, of Wisconsin: Henderson, of Illinois; Maybury, of Michigan, and Johnson, of New York.

ork. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House, at 9:30,

A PLEA FOR SILVER.

Effect of the Present Relations of Gold and Silver Upon Industry and Com-

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: The times are out of joint. We have not hard times, such as a visitation of famine or of pestilence to decimate the people, but

With wealth and plenty in the land of food, raiment, and money, all being abundant, yet there is a pall hanging over us.

The most enterprising and industrious of the great producing classes—the farmer, manufacturer, and mechanic—complain that they are not getting the rewards they are justly entitled to.

justly entitled to.
Surely there is some reason for the complaint, for it is general, and it is not confined to our ewn country, but provokes
Europe and the whole commercial world,
and whatever the cause, it is evident that
it affects other countries besides our own.
That money is abundant is shown by the
fact that interest is low. In this country
the volume of currency is not only larger the volume of currency is not only larger than ever before, but it is exceptionally good. Not a question arises as to the value of any of it.

Who ever before saw such a stagnant condition of trade under such conditions as now exist? Instead of stagnation, there ought to be boundless activity in the marts of trade, and such a development of active energetic life as the world has never before seen. There is more physical power, more national 'wealth, a grander development and control of the hidden forces of nature than was dreamed of in any former epoch, and yet they stand as if bound by a hidden hand. No great wars to employ this energy in 'life-destroying, hero-making activity, that has so often in the history of our race engaged it in overtarning ann destroying and then rebuilding and restoring.

Happy in this would the people be if that energy could be directed into channels that will benefit themselves and posterity. More canals and substantial bridges and public buildings to mark, for centuries to come, the power and wealth and taste of a people who have surpassed all who preceded them in true greatness and accomplishments.

But the forces are chalned, the energies Who ever before saw such a stagnant

lishments.
But the forces are chained, the energies

bound. Golden chains and golden bands. Not the less urksome, none the less galling because they are gold. Enthrall them. because they are gold. Enthrall them.

Compare the condition of our country to-day with its mines of gold and silver, and of the less valuable minerals with its vast accumulation of coin and bullion after paying half of the great war debt and its interest, aggregating more than the payments on the principal, with the young giant after the war closed.

Now, aggregating 60,000,000 of people united, strong, and wealthy, but embarrassed and bound. Then, burdened with a vast debt, a paper currency, which many rast debt, a paper currency, which many believed never would be redeemed; no me

believed never would be redeemed; no metallic money, one-half of the country wasted by war and without civil government. Hope and energy had full play then, and witness the work that was done.

With the payment of \$1,800,000,000 of interest and \$1,400,000,000 of principal on the debt since that time, it is estimated that now, while in the bonds of gold, it will take more of any of our great staples, wheat, cotton, or iron, to pay that unpaid balance of the debt than it would to have paid the whole in 1805.

whole in 1825.

All we have to sell must be valued in London, and on the gold basis. Wheat, cotton, corn, pork, tobacco—everything produced and sold—is to be measured with gold, and all the time its purchasing power attracts.

produced and sold—is to be measured with gold, and all the time its purchasing power appears to be growing. Commodities are cheap because gold is dear. We are suffering a discount of 30 per cent on all we sell, and saving that on all we buy.

Truly this is an abnormal condition of affairs. The "decirinaires" say we must not use the silver dollar. That if we do it will drive gold out of the country. They forget to state that Frame and her condition of a par with gold, lust us we do some \$0.50, 00.000 of lass value than ours of silver on a par with gold, lust us we do some \$0.50, 00.000 of paper, and that those nations have also a large volume of paper money aggregating more than our own.

To apply a remedy for any ill we must first learn the cause,

The cause of the world's trouble to-day is, without doubt, in its consenting to accept the gold standard as the sole measurement of values. That it is the "measuring stick" of values is not decical, but the commercial world is divided into monometallats and bimetallists. None of the former advocate a gold standard for all the world. The warmeet advocate of the gold standard at the great monetary conference held at Paris in 1878, called by our government to endeavor to secure unity of action in adopting a ratio of values between gold and silver, and to secure the use of bimetallies. This was Mr. Herzog, of Switzerland.

The English representatives condemned his proposition, and at the same time Mr.

Goschen, of England, declared that the universal adoption of the gold standard might be a cause of the greatest disasters. The "memetary commission" appointed by Congress in 1876 declared as follows: "Interest that as Germany and the Scandinavian states have adopted the single gold standard, and that some other European nations may adopt it, instead of being reasons for persevering in the attempt to establish it in the United States, are precisely the facts which make such an attempt impracticable and ruinous."

which make such an attempt impracticable and ruinous."

Why is it that England is ao firmly wedded to the single gold standard? She is a great creditor nation, and her annual income from foreign debtors is said to be \$250,000,000. The profits on her foreign trade are vastly more. As axed incomes are made more valuable by dear money, observe how vast is the advantage she possesses in the inflow of cheap commodities, cheap because gold buys so much more.

Her farmers are being bankrupted and her manufacturing supremacy threatened in the grinding competition of other nations, and in the havoc caused by this mistaken policy she is to be a great sufferer.

aken policy she is to be a great sufferer. The bimetalists claim that silver has not leclined, but gold has advanced. That ilver is more staple than gold as a measu

silver is more staple than gold as a measure of values.

They claim that it has changed less in value, as measured by commodities, than gold. That nature intended the two metals for morey, and that each is pre-eminently united by their qualities and preciousness for the purpose, and that together they are better than either one alone.

In this they are supported by the collective judgment of the world.

They believe that this great country should in this, as it has in many other directions, cut clear from the leading strings of Europe, and broaden the foundations of her own greatness.

do it is a question that a few practical Americans can better solve than all the "doctrinaires" of Europe. Free coinage should be accomplished in such a manner as not to enrich a few at the ex-

ense of many. It may appear invidious for the govern-

pense of many.

It may appear invidious for the government to buy builion at a large discount and coin it into legal tender money. It would be worse to buy it of a few favored holders.

That no favoritism be shown a simple requirement that none but American silver builion, assayed and weighed at the mint, should be coined.

That the percentage of all offerings required for coinage should be taken from each deposit at some moderate advance from the open market price—say in London. All not taken by government to be subject to its owner's orders.

The people will be well content to use only a portion, if they know it is where they can get it, and that it is a safeguard against panies while it is stored safely.

Its price will speedily advance to its normal place, which is by no means its present dishonored position in relation to gold. Between the years INMI, the year of the Spanish conquest of Mexico, and 1875, silver never stood lower in the ratio to gold than 15.95 to 1, and the highest in that long period was 11.10 to 1. This is according to the tables of Prof. Adolph Soctbier And, according to the best authorities, from the veer 400 R. C. to the veer 400 A.

to the tables of Prof. Adolph Soctbler And, according to the best authorities, from the year 400 B. C. to the year 400 A. D. the ratio varied little from 11 to 1 and 12 to 1; and from A. D. 400 to A. D. 1500 it was about 12 to 1.

These figures are taken from Mr. Earnest Loyd's "Decline of Prosperity."
The present ratio is 16 to 1, both being at par. In reality, 19.33 to 1.

Here is the cause of all the trouble among the nations. When the world is at peace and plenty is everywhere, this, like an evil gentus, which it is, and of man's own devising, balefully affects the industrial world to-day.

Seemingly it gives a great advantage to fixed incomes and to the salaried class; but

Seemingly it gives a great advantage to fixed incomes and to the salaried class; but this is not so really, for society is so interwoven in its relations that one class cannot suffer great ills without all being more or less affected.

Even England is believed to be losing more than she is equipped by this poller.

more than she is gaining by this polley, which is making the rich richer and the poor poorer in all her borders.

We need the revivifying influence that bimetallic currency will bring to all the hearts of trade and to every workshop in the land.

hearts of trade and to every workshop in the land.

It is not so much an increase of currency as a change from the present false standard which the adoption of the bimetallic system will give to general values.

As the world was never before so rich as it is now, so never before was there so large a consumption of gold in the arts, and this when its production is gradually declining. The accretion of wealth being greatest in those nations adhering to the single gold standard, and the commerce of the world being largely in their control (for our own country now, though by law bimetallic is in practice the other way), it follows that the purchasing power of gold will increase, and the evils of the present abnormal relation between silver and gold will be increased, and the difficulty of restoration to normal relations be also increased.

Who does not believe that but for the

Who does not believe that but for the eassage of our coinage act of 1878 that sil-er would have been found even lower than ow, or, as bimetallists rightfully make the omparison, gold would have advanced? That act by providing a market for the ishonored metal checked the decline. dishonored metal checked the decline.

Let us imagine the consequences that would have followed a decline to a ratio of 25 to 1, a decline quite within the range of possibilities had that act not checked it. The destruction of values and the disturbance of commerce would have been worse for mankind than a general unloosening of the "dogs of war" among the nations.

J. W. Porter. J. W. PORTER CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., March 22, 1886.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS. Officers of the Departments and Their Residences in Washington. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State-T. F. Bayard, 1413 Mass. Assistant Secretary-J. D. Porter, Riggs cond Assistant Secretary-Wm. Hunter, N. St., W. Wash. Second Assistant Secretary—Wm. Hunter, 937 N st., W. Wash. Third Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee, 019 15th st. n. w. Chief Clerk—Sevellon A. Brown, 1500 13th t., Iowa circle. tt. Iowa circle. Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Everett, 1734 I st. Chief of the Consular Bureau—F. O. St. Clair, 28 R. L. ave. Thief of the Bureau of Archives and Indexes John H. Hiswell, 1219 O st.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics—Worthingon C. Ford, "The Mitton."
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Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury
partment—L. G. Martin, Baltimore,
Government Actuary—E. B. Elliott, 1210 G at Disbursing Clerk-George A. Bartlett, Park Mount Pleisant, ing Clerk-Thomas J. Hobbs, 1622 pt. Private Secretary to Secretary of the Treas-ty—Thomas J. Brennan, 913 French st. supenvising anchirect's office.

Supervising Architect-M. E. Bell, 1938 Ver cont ave. Chief Clerk-Vacant. BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, THE AND B STEELING, W. Chief of Bureau-E. O. Graves, 1739 14th st..

Assistant Chief-Thomes J. Sullivan, 1530 9th ccountant-Edwin Lamasure, 216 12th st. Eneraving Division-Superintendent, John O'Neill, 1464 R. I. ave. GIFICE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.
Experising Inspector General—James A.
Sungui, 216 A st. s.c.

Stream of Statistics, (Young's building, 407 15th st.)
Chief of Bureau-W. F. Switzier, 707 15th . n w. Chief Cierk-J. N. Whitney, 1827 I st. Examining Division—Chief, E. J. Keforstein, 69 Q at.

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Manle av., Le Droit Park.
Assistant General Superintendent—W. D.
O'Cennor, 1913 O st. FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

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Division of Judiciary Accounts—Vacant.
Division of Internal Revenue and Miscellancous Accounts—Silas C. Clarke, chief, 501
Stanton place n.
Division of Warrants and Appropriations,
Public Lands, and Territoriat Accounts—L. H.
Mangun, chief, 667 13th st.
Division of United States Treasurers—L. H.
Counts for Loans, Receipts and Expenditures,
Accounts of Assistant Treasurers, Mint and
Assay Offices, &c.—Z. M. Lawrence, chief, 1519
Q st.
Division of Foreign Intercourse and District
of Columbia Accounts—John Walker, clerk in
charge, 1911 M st.

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Disbursing Officer's Division—Chief, N. H.

Disbursing Officer's Division—Chief, N. H.

Thompson, 1342 Riggs st n w.

Division of Appointments and Refunds—
Chief, M. F. Holohan, 1112 19th st n w.

Stub Division—A. J. Gunning, 136 E Cap st.

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Deputy—C. P. Baldwin, 142 A st. n e.
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th st. n w. Customs Division—Chief, H. K. Leaver, 1528 6th st. n w. Judiciary Division—Chief, Thaddeus Sturgis, 229 9th st. s w. Public Debt Division—Chief, John P. Bent-ey, 915 L st. n w. Warehouse and Bond Division—Chief, A. P. McMillan, 1314 13th st. n w. SECOND AUDITOR.
(Winder's building, west of War Department.)

Winder's building, west of war bepartment.)
Auditor—W. A. Day, 27 Jowa circle.
Beputy—Henry C. Harmon, Howard ave.,
Mount Pleasant, D. C.
Paymasters' Division—Chief, David Okey,
81 16th st. n w.
Bookkeepers' Division—Chief, Thomas Rathcone, 218 23 st. n e.
Indian Division—Chief, Charles C. Snow, 1216
st. nw. Indian Division—Chief, Charles C. Show, 1210; st. hw.
Pay and Bounty Division—Chief, H. A. Whalon, Virginia.
Investigation of Frauds Division—Chief, F. I. Goodall, 914 P st. h w.
Property Division—Chief, Charles Lowell, 30 23h st. n w.
Ordnance, Medical, and Miscellaneous Division—Chief, A. H. Gambrill, 1111; 11th st. n w.

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FOURTH AUDINOR. FOURTH AUDIROR.

Auditor—C. M. Snell, 1697 R. I. ave.
Deputy—Benjamin P. Davis, Pine street,
Mount Pleasant, D. C.
Record and Prize Division—Chief, B. P.
Limmack, 1504 S st. n. w.
Navy Agents' Division—Chief, J. M. Wright,
1388 B st. s.w.
Paymasters' Division—Chief, A. C. Ervin,
816 15th st. n. w.
Pension Division—Chief, Richard Goodhart,
121 11th st sc.
Claim Division—Chief, Robert Kearon, 614
M st. n. w. ookkeepers' Division-F. C. Severance, 1727

at. n.w.

FIFTH AUDITOR.
Auditor—Authony Eickhof, 607 N. J. av.
Deputy—J. B. Mann. 1010 Mass. av.
Internal Revenue Collectors' Division—Chief,
I.B. Betrick, Knowles' Station, Md.
Miscellaneout. physion—Chief, Endicott
(inc. 13%, 10h. Physion—Chief, Endicott Miscellaneous Division — Chief, Endicott King, 1318 10th st. Dipiomatic and Consular Division—Chief, A. O. Latham, 1396 R st. TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
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Assistant Treasurer—J. W. Whelpiey, 899

Chief Clerk-James F. Meline, Burnt Mills

Cashler—H. A. Whitney, 1222 11th st. n w Assistant Cashler—E. R. True, 203 N. Y. Paying Teller -A. R. Quaiffe, The Portland, Receiving Teller—William H. Gibson, 2435 K st. h w. Assistant Teller—James C. Poynton, 478 O st. W. Assistant Teller—Gideon C. Bantz, Baltimore, Md. Redemption Division—Chief, Charles H. Davidge, 1823 Q M. n W. Loan Division—Chief, Ferdinand Weiler, 1316 V st. n W. V st. n. w. Accounts Division—Chief, D. W. Harrington, near Alexandria, Va. Division of Issues—Chief, C. L. Jones, 1245 Division of Issues—Chief, C. L. Jones, 1245-29th st. n w. National Bank Division—Chief, Jerome C. Burnett, 206 5th st. s c. Burnett, 206 5th st. s e.
Principal Bookkeeper—Sherman Platt, 1705
13th st. n w.
Assistant Bookkeeper—A. D. Johnson, 1332
V st. n w.
National Bank Redemption Agency—Super-intendent, T. E. Rogers, 403 Spruce st., Le Droit
Park.

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Deputy Comptroller—John S. Langworthy,
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Redemption Division—Chief, A. B. Dickerson.
Division of Issues—Chief, Edward S. Pock,
fount Pleasant.
Organization Division.

ount Pleasant. Organization Division—Chief (vacancy). Bond Clerk—Wm. D. Swan. COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE. Commissioner-Joseph S. Miller, 1302 R. I.

tve.

Reputy—H. C. Rogers, 1829 S at n w.
Solicitor—Charles Chesley, 64 East Capitol st.
Chief Clerk and Appointment Division—John
D. Biddis, 1839 L st. n w.
Law Division—Assistant solicitor (see chiefclerk). erk). Tobacco Division—Chief, Israel Kimball, 238 orth Capitol st. n e. Law Division—Chief, O. F. Dana, 1529 R. L. av. Stamp Division—Chief, A. H. Holt, 1915 K at. sacasment Division-Chief, C. A. Bates, 1916 r St. H. W. Division of Distilled Spirits—Chief, T. C. Cush-ng, 605 F st. n. W. Division of Revenue Agents—F. D. Sawall, 321 N. Y. ave.

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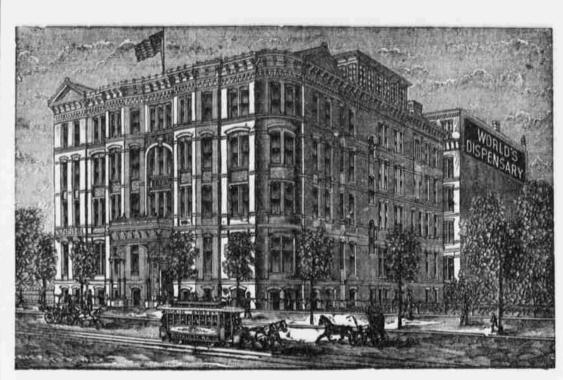
Commissioner of Navigation—Jarvis Patten, 14 18th at n w. Acting I populy Commissioner—Thomas B. Sanders, 1410 10th at.

Lighthouse Board.
Chairman—Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan,
S. N., Elddit House. S. N., Ebbit House. Naval Secretary—Commander Henry F. Piok-ig, U. S. N., 1708 H at n w. Engineer Secretary—Maj, David Porter Heap, S. A., 1618 H. I. ave. Chief Clerk—Arnold B. Johnson, Le Droit MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Statisk Hospital Skrutek.

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Chief Purveying Division—Surgeon George
W. Stoner, 1201 G St. n. W.
Acting Chief Clerk—Pairfax Irwin, passed
assistant surgeon, 2131 K St. n. W. WAR DEPARTMENT. Secretary of War-William C. Endicott, 1913

ith st. n w. Chief Clerk—John Tweedale, 901 R st. n w. Disbursing Clerk—E. M. Lawton, 1143 24th n w. Record Division—Chief, S. Hodgkin, 512 Pa. av. H W.
Correspondence Division—Chief, Jay Stone,
176 P M. B W.
Regulsition and Accounts Division—Chief,
L. W. Tolman, 914 East Capitol st.
Private Secretary and Stenographer—C. S.
Sweet, 1317 M M. H W.
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INVALIDS' HOTEL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-eclobrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of freatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We cour honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have curred. The perfect accuracy with which seemists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages, Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Dur venerable "clerk of the weather "has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate concilisting the second of distances. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain tunnistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The Feople's Common Sense Medical Adviser," By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is helr, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT
AND
LUNG DISEASES.

Throat and Lung Diseases, which give an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, wiz: (b) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents.

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Diseases on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Dilarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ton cents in postage stamps. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and

KIDNEY

BISEASES.

Icindred maladies, have been very largely troated and curse effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These discusses are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the curie, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully freated at their homes. The study and KIDNEY successfully freated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this chias of maindies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the cract nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do postine injury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

To this wise course of action we attribute the

MARYELDUS

To this wise course of action we attribute the maryelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our stitutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the trinury organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these mailadies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLAD-DER, STONE IN THE HLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Re-tention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary suc-a fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on es. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. DISEASES. STRICTURES AND URINARY FISSTRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULE.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form
of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated
by the careless use of instruments in the hands
urinary fistulas, and other compleations, annually consult us for
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RESYOUS
DISEASES.

Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia,
st. Vitus's Bance, Insomnia, or inability
to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous
Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and
other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual
success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated

pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of Women, Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffied the skill of all the specialists. Rooms for indies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (169 pages). RADICAL GURE

HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for OF RUPTURE. PILES, FISTULE, and other diseases affecting the lower lowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of sile tumors are permanently circed in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

dred affections, are speedily, theroughly and permanently curse institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enloyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary pructices. We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of those discusses, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of discusses, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we bolong. Many who suffer from these terrible on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these discusses, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We shall, therefore, continue, as beretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when our complete and Illustrated Treatise des pages) on these sub-

i person. Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these gub-cets is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

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Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgary are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists, Large Stones are asfoly removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Variocele, Flydrocele, Flistake, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrehness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and pathless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

Although we have in the preceding para-

Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special aliments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic aliment, whether requiring for its cure inedical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.,